THE

Caledonian Mercury

No. 9853. EDINBURGH, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 8. 1784.

APPLES.

JUST now arrived from Feversham in Kent, a cargo of exceeding FINE APPLES of various kinds, both for the Table and Cooking, consisting of

GOLDEN PIPPINS, | NONPAREILS,
GOLDEN KENNETS, | PEARMAINS,
RUSSETS, &c. &c.

Selling in a Loft, foot of Quality Street, Leith.

By the Right Honourable the Lord Provoft, the Magiſtrates, and Council of the City of Edinburgh.

THESE are intimating, that the SEATS of St ANDREW's CHURCH, in the extended royalty, will be numbered and rentalled betwixt and the 15th day of November inſt.; and it is propoſed that Divine Service ſhall be performed there upon Sunday the 5th day of December next.

The ſaid Church will be open upon the 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th days of November, from ten forenoon to three afternoon, for the inſpection of ſuch perſons as intend to apply, and who are deſired to lodge written applications in the hands of the City Clerks, betwixt and the 20th day of November inſtant; after which day the ſeats in the ſaid Church will be LET.

There are alſo intimating, That the SEATS to be let in the other Churches of this city will be diſpoſed of upon Monday the 29th day of November inſtant; and that it will be underſtood, that thoſe who do not pay the rent of their ſeats to Mr George Marqueen at the Caſh-office, betwixt and the 27th day of November, have given up the ſame to be diſpoſed of to other perſons.

* * * Pews will be placed in St Andrew's Church during the enſuing winter.

WALTER HUNTER, formerly from Edinburgh (laſt from Newcaſtle and Sunderland), who has performed many CURES in moſt of the principal cities and towns in Great Britain and Ireland, is now at Mr George Callam's, Bootmaker in Briſto-ſtreet, firſt turnpike below the main entry into Georges' Square, Edinburgh.

He cures DEAFNESS in Old or Young, though of a long ſtanding—he will not tamper with any whom, on inſpecting, he judges paſt relief—Indiſputable certificates by perſons of the firſt rank, and in all places he has been in, who have experienced the happy effects of his practice, with a certificate, and city ſeal of Cork, of his abilities, may be ſeen by any perſon inclined to inſpect them. To prevent miſtakes, he undertakes no cure but Deafneſs, which, if curable, he performs in a few minutes without any pain. Hours of attendance from ten to two o'clock.

☞ The charge of his advice at his own room is One Shilling.

GROUP of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

THE Whole HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE of PITTENCRIEF HOUSE, near Dunfermline, to be ſold by public roup, upon Wednesday the 10th of November, conſiſting of Mahogany Chairs, Tables, Drawers, Desks, Book-caſes, Pier and Chimney Glaſſes, Mounted Beds, Down and Feather Beds, Blankets, Sheets, and Table Linen, Tea and Table China, ſome Silver Plate, and all ſorts of Kitchen Utenſils, &c.

The Roup to begin each day, at ten o'clock forenoon.

Commiſſions directed to R. Hay auctioneer, at the Edinburgh Vendue, will be carefully attended to.

To be SOLD by Private Bargain,

THAT HOUSE lying on the eaſt ſide of the ſouth end of Niccolſon's Street, being the firſt flat above the ground floor of the Stone Tenement, newly oppoſite to Mr Gib's Meeting-houſe, built ſome years ago, conſiſting of three rooms and a kitchen, with an excellent cellar and other conveniencies, preſently poſſeſſed by Mrs Brodie, at the rent of 10 l. The purchaſer will have right to a pump-well, and a green for drying clothes.

For particulars, apply to George Clapperton writer in Edinburgh.

Not to be repeated.

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

CRITIQUE

ON *JOSEPH*, A POEM, *in 2 Vols. Tranſlated from the French of* M. BITAUBE'.

[*Continued from our paper of Monday, Oct.* 25.]

MONSIEUR Bitaubé, with a maſterly hand, traces, in his third book, the progreſs of Zaluca's paſſion. The ſtory of Joſeph, by exciting her pity, had confirmed her love. It had likewiſe awakened a ſentiment of jealouſy on account of Selima, which conſpired, by a different principle, to produce the ſame effect. After promiſing to put an end to his ſufferings, ſhe had returned to her palace, and ſought in vain to find repoſe: "The image of Joſeph, ever preſent to her mind, baniſhed ſleep from her eyes."

Volvitur alit venis, et cæco carpitur igni.

The ſtruggle betwixt honour and deſire, betwixt love and jealouſy, is deſcribed in a moſt natural and ſtriking manner. But we muſt refer the reader to the work itſelf, as it is impoſſible to convey a proper idea of it without tranſcribing the whole paſſage. The diſcovery which the violence of her paſſion forces her at laſt to make, is managed with a delicate hand. The reply which Joſeph makes to her, and the effect of this reply upon Zaluca, are happily imagined and expreſſed. Her diſappointed paſſion is changed, for a time, into reſentment and fury. She orders her ſervants to deſtroy the bower and the altar which Joſeph had reared; and reſolves to baniſh him from her heart.

The fame of Joſeph's virtues, meanwhile, had reached the ear of Potiphar; and that humane and generous maſter calls him to his palace, in the royal city of Memphis. He leaves, with regret, the companions of his ſlavery, and the ruined ſcene of his devotions, and of his pleaſing, though melancholy amuſements. His appearance in the family of her huſband renews the diſquiet of the unhappy Zaluca. "Abſence, joined to the efforts of virtue, had begun to heal her wounded heart." She had even reſolved to obtain Joſeph's liberty, and to allow him to return to her rival. But love ſoon reſumes all his empire in her breaſt: She hopes that the youth will now be more ſenſible to her charms; and ſhe interprets the expreſſions of ingenuous pity in his looks as marks of a growing paſſion.

"The ſun had gained his meridian, and earth and air were ſcorched with his blaze. Zaluca had ſought the protection of a myrtle grove, ſacred to the joys of love. A carpet of ſoft and flowery turf beſpread the ground. At the extremity of the grove was ſeen Venus in the arms of Mars. The cold gentle expreſſed all the ardour and tranſport of their love. The leaves gently agitated by the breeze, and the broken murmurs of a fountain, ſeemed to expreſs their ſighs and their ſoft complaints. The myrtles admitted a light more ſoft than the rays of the moon. The careſſing breath of the zephyrs ſeemed that of the God of love; and the birds, which were allured by that retreat, warbled in ſofter notes. Languiſhingly laid at the foot of the amorous groupe, Zaluca fixed on it her wiſhful eyes. She heaves a ſigh from the bottom of her breaſt. "Happy Goddeſs!" ſaid ſhe, with a weak and faultering voice, "thou lockeſt thy lover in thine embrace, while I ſigh alone, and my own heart makes a crime of my paſſion! But thou baniſheſt vain ſcruples. I may be happy as thou. Goddeſs! hear my prayer! Thou gaveſt birth to my ſlame, in preſenting me with the image of that inſenſible mortal. Although thou hadſt not commanded, I ſhould have loved him; but even before I beheld him, thou infuſedſt the fatal poiſon into my veins. Doubtleſs thou haſt had commiſſion on me to avenge thy ſlighted power. Thou haſt conquered: I yield: the conqueſt of his ſo long ſtifled ſo much [illegible]."

Scarcely had ſhe finiſhed theſe words, when Joſeph, who ſought a covert from the ardour of the ſun, entered the grove. At the ſight of the place, he falls into ſoft meditation, and his heart heaves a ſigh. "Ah, Goddeſs!" cried Zaluca, "thou haſt heard my prayer; thou giveſt him to my wiſhes." Arrived in her preſence, he is ſtruck with ſurpriſe. Reclined on the turf, where her black hair waved amidſt the flowers, ſhe beheld Joſeph with eyes, in which were painted, by turns, the exceſs of tranſport and the languor of love. Never did ſhe appear more beautiful. Love had revived the faded roſes on her cheek; her heaving boſom roſe in all its charms; and her ſighs invited a raviſher, as they died away on her vermilion lips. Her other charms were veiled only by a ſilken gauze, the ſport of the wanton zephyrs: Thus their breath diſplays to the day the hidden treaſures of the opening roſe; and thus the Naiades are ſeen through the tranſparent [illegible] that hood. In ſpite of all theſe charms, Zaluca durſt not truſt her triumph to theſe alone. She points out to Joſeph the tender union of Venus and Mars. "Conſider that group," ſaid ſhe to him: "They are Gods, and love is all their happineſs. Their joys may be ours. Let us imitate their tranſports.—Come——." In ſaying theſe words ſhe opens her arms, and the love which was centered in her heart, ruſhes impetuous into her eyes. Joſeph now looks upon Zaluca, now upon the marble which ſeemed to breathe delight, now upon the enchanting beauties of the place. With how many allurements to pleaſure is he beſet! The fire of noon darted ſoft langour into the ſoul. The birds, taking refuge in the ſhade, ſuſpended their notes to indulge their loves. The myrtles ſeemed to ſhare their raptures, and ſcarcely ſtirred their leaves. Even the zephyrs ſeemed to have forgotten their inconſtancy, and the flowers no longer fled their careſſes. In this univerſal calm of nature, the voice of love alone was heard. Joſeph is fixed to this retreat; his eyes languiſh; Zaluca triumphs: But virtue, and the remembrance of Selima, awake at once in the heart of Jacob's ſon. He caſts a fevere look upon Zaluca, and flies the danger of ſo many ſnares. She tries to retain him by ſeizing his robe; but he eſcapes, and leaves it in the hand of Potiphar's ſpouſe. Confounded, motionleſs, long ſhe is ſilent. On a ſudden black fury kindles in her eyes, and rages in that breaſt which erewhile had heaved with the ſighs of love. "Venus!" cried ſhe, with trembling voice, "thou haſt witneſſed my diſgrace; before thy image I have received this inſult. Avenge me! Puniſh the ungrateful.—But I ſhall be my own avenger.—He ſhall die.—It is but the blood of a ſlave."

This paſſage is given at large, to ſhew the author's powers of deſcription, as well as of invention; and it is apprehended, that the great part of your readers, whilſt they join with me in admiring both, will reckon themſelves obliged to you for this ſpecimen of a work, in which many beauties of the ſame kind are to be found, but which the limits of a news-paper forbid to exhibit.

(To be continued.)

An Account of the LIFE *of the late* GEORGE ALEXANDER STEVENS.

OF this perſon, an extraordinary one in his way, ſome account ſeems to be neceſſary; as, for the ſingularity, if not extent of his genius, he has perhaps left no one perſon with whom he may be compared.

His origin is not accurately known; but we have been informed that he was born in London, about Holborn. He was the ſon of a tradeſman, and brought up with a view to ſome mechanical employment. The obſcurity of his birth has caſt a veil over the early part of his life. Whether diſſipation, prodigality, want, idleneſs, profligacy, or inclination, led him to employ his talents in public, we are unable to determine; but the firſt notice we meet with concerning him, is as a ſtrolling player in one of the provincial companies, whoſe chief headquarters were at Lincoln, where he performed ſome time.—His own account of himſelf, extracted from a poem, called, "Religion, or the Libertine Repentant," 8vo. 1751, affords us every reaſon to ſuppoſe that the tenor of his life had not been much influenced by the rules of piety or virtue. Thus he deſcribes himſelf:

"By chance condemn'd to wander from my birth,
An erring exile o'er the face of earth;
Wild through the world of vice,—licentious race!
I've ſtarted folly, and enjoy'd the chace;
Pleas'd with each paſſion, I purſu'd their aim,
Cheer'd the gay pack, and graſp'd the guilty game;
Revel'd regardleſs, leap'd reflection o'er,
'Till youth, till health, fame, fortune, are no more.
Too late I feel the thought corroding pain
Of ſharp remembrance and ſevere diſdain:
Each painted pleaſure its avenger breeds,
Sorrow's ſad train to Riot's troop ſucceeds.
Slow waſting ſickneſs ſteals on ſwift debauch;
Contempt on pride, pale want on waſte approach."

This poem was written during a fit of illneſs, and probably made no longer impreſſion than until health returned.

The next year, 1752, he was performing in Dublin; and while there, publiſhed a burleſque tragedy, called, "Diſtreſs upon Diſtreſs," which does not appear to have been acted.—The year following he came to London, and obtained an engagement at Covent-Garden theatre, where he performed without any applauſe, which, indeed, his performances on the ſtage were in no reſpect intitled to. In 1754, he publiſhed a poem, called, "The Birth-day of Folly," in imitation of the Dunciad; but proceeded in the deſign no farther than the firſt book. In January, 1755, the theatre in the Haymarket was opened with an entertainment ridiculing Macklin's Britiſh Inquiſition, and called, "The Female Inquiſition. By a Lady." It was ſuppoſed to be written by our author, Yates being mimm and perorating: [illegible] repeated.

At this period Mr Stevens was celebrated at the ſeveral convivial ſocieties then in being, of which there was a great number, as, the Choice Spirits, High Borlace, Comus's Court, &c. and wrote many of the ſongs he has ſince been applauded for. His finances were generally at a low ebb, and his perſon in durance. He experienced the extremes of mirth and jollity, as well as want and dependence; and led a life, if unſtained by crimes, yet deſpicable for its meanneſs and irregularity. He uſually wrote pieces of humour for Shuter, to deliver at his benefit; and we believe was the author of a droll, acted at Bartholomew Fair by that comedian in the year 1759, called, "The French flogged, or, The Britiſh Sailors in America." In 1760, he publiſhed a novel, in 2 vols. called, "The Hiſtory of Tom Fool;" and in 1761 began a periodical publication, entitled, "The Beauties of the Magazines." In 1763, he gave the public ſome entertainment at the expence of his friend Shuter and Nan[illegible] "The Dramatic Hiſtory of Maſter Edward, Miſs Ann, Mrs Llwnddwhydd, and others, the extraordinaries of theſe times," 12mo. †—For Shuter he compoſed the firſt ſketch of his Lecture on Heads, which is ſaid to have owed its origin to his meeting, in one of his ſtrolling excurſions, with a country mechanic, who deſcribed the members of the Corporation with great force of humour. Whether the humour of the piece was not congenial with that of Shuter, or whether he was inadequate to the taſk, it is certain it was at firſt ſcarcely noticed. Luckily for the author, he was prompted to enlarge his plan, and having furniſhed himſelf with a complete apparatus, he went into the country, and repeated his Lecture with ſo much ſucceſs, at various places, that he was ſoon enabled to amaſs and remit home ſeveral large ſums of money; by which he ſecured himſelf an affluence during the reſt of his life.

In April, 1764, he commenced his Lecture at the Haymarket, greatly to the advantage of his fortune and reputation. He afterwards travelled over every part of England, Scotland, and Ireland; and even made a trip to North America, and in every place met with the moſt flattering and generous reception.

After the Lecture on Heads had apparently been repeated often enough to loſe ſome of its effect, he compoſed another entertainment of the like kind, called *The Supplement*, being a new Lecture upon Heads, Portraits, and Whole Lengths. It began in February, 1766; but notwithſtanding the Lecturer's acknowledged reputation, it was coldly received, and ended with ſix nights performance. It was tried again the next year, but with little more ſucceſs, being repeated only ſeven nights.

The money he had acquired by means of his Lecture having made the drudgery of literature unneceſſary to him, we do not find that he produced any performance until January 1770, when the Court of Alexander, a burletta, ſet by Dr Fiſher, was acted at Covent Garden with, at leaſt, as much applauſe as either the author or compoſer deſerved. In 1772, owing to a pirated edition of his Songs being publiſhed at Whitehaven, he printed a genuine collection of them at Oxford, in 8vo. In 1773, appeared The Trip to Portſmouth, a comic ſketch, acted at the Hay-market, conſiſting of a few detached ſcenes, begun and finiſhed in five days. He performed in this piece for the laſt time himſelf, and afterwards repeated his Lecture on Heads both in London and ſeveral other places, when at length, finding his faculties become impaired, he ſold the property in his work to Mr Lee Lewes, a comedian of ſome eminence, who endeavoured, but without ſucceſs, to catch the ſpirit of the original author. The Lecture on Heads will probably never again meet with the favour it formerly obtained.

It was his misfortune that his mind and body did not keep pace with each other in their decay. He ſunk by degrees into a ſtate of all others the moſt diſtreſſing to thoſe who have any connections, either of friendſhip or conſanguinity, with a perſon ſo unhappily circumſtanced. He retained his bodily faculties after his mind had loſt its powers, and exhibited a miſerable ſpectacle of idiotiſm and fatuity. At length, after ſeveral years remaining in this condition, he died at Baldock, in Hertfordſhire, September 6, 1784.

† He appears at this time to have been at variance with Shuter. In page 145 of the above work, Miſs Ann ſpeaks of them both in theſe terms: "I will ſay that for you, Ned, that your gratitude and my virtue are two very fine things, if any body could but tell where to find them. There was, what's his name? who wrote the Droll for you, and made you your Dith of all Sorts; and the Day of Taſte, and ſeveral comic ſongs, which have been of ſuch ſervice to you in your benefits, both in town and in the country, how did you ſerve him? Didn't you expoſe him falſely and ſcandalouſly; and ſtrove, by what you ſaid of him publicly, in ſome of the moſt infamous bawdy-houſes that you frequent, to render him contemptible? and he had never done any thing, to my knowledge, to merit ſuch treatment.—I wiſh he would write ſomething about you; I wiſh he would; nothing he could print againſt you could be half ſo bad as the abuſe you have laded him with, Neddy; but he don't value you, nor I neither."

From the London Papers, Nov. 4.

LONDON.

Late on Tuesday night a special messenger was dispatched to Lord Shelburne, requiring his Lordship's immediate presence at Windsor. *G. E. Post.*

Late on Tuesday night a special messenger was dispatched to Lord *Shelburne*, commanding his Lordship's immediate presence at Windsor. The distracted state of the Cabinet is supposed to have given occasion for this extraordinary mandate.—How far his Lordship will be worked upon by the *pure source of all honour and good faith*, to support the present tottering system, it is not easy to ascertain. The variety of ingratitude that he has already experienced, will most probably be a counterpoise to the delusive expectations which *proved* hypocrisy will fabricate. How disgraceful is Mr Pitt's situation! reduced to *supplicate* a continuance in office, after having *threatened* within these few days to *resign*, if General Sloper was appointed to the command in India—General Sloper is appointed—Mr Pitt's threats, and Mr Pitt's friend despised, yet *Lord Chatham's favourite son* couches to the influence that has insulted him, and submits to the degradation of remaining the *nominal Minister! Eng. Chron.*

The rumours industriously circulated respecting the distractions of the cabinet, and the expresses to Lord Shelburne, are only the manœuvres of a despairing enemy. *St J. Chron.*

It was last night strongly reported from very respectable authority, that a positive declaration of war had taken place on the part of the Emperor. And it is further said, that the [illegible] nor interfere in the continental war, if we do not: They lie by for *better game*, and are preparing for it.

A gentleman just returned from France says the French are very much dissatisfied with their American friends. These people, after the peace, were in want of every thing, till our inconsiderate merchants supplied them with plenty; the consequence is, that British goods are selling there under prime cost, and several eminent British merchants are become bankrupts.

Extract of a letter from Paris, October 28.

"As hostilities are certainly on the point of commencing between the Emperor and the Republic of Holland, a force in Flanders seems to be necessary. Orders are accordingly given for the garrisons of Lisle, Dunkirk, Douay, and Gravelluc, to be augmented. Three regiments are also ordered into the city of Cambray, and if a rupture continues, there will be a large cantonment of troops in those parts. The Earl of Chesterfield still remains here; the report that he was set off for Madrid was premature, nor does it appear at present, when he will set out for his embassy to Spain.

Extract of a letter from Brussels, Oct. 26.

"The Imperial Court is, as we understand, now busied in transmitting manifestos to all the powers with whom they are in alliance, and in dispatching circular letters to all the princes of the empire: advising them of the insult committed by the order of the States General, and of his intentions consequent thereof. General de Reiddemont goes immediately to Antwerp, with 6000 men."

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, Oct. 30.

"The report of a war between the Emperor and the Dutch has revived the spirits of our discharged seamen, who now hope for employment from those continental powers. Indeed, some who have borne commissions are in a state of indigence, [illegible] change agreeable.

The dispatches received lately from Lord Torrington, his Majesty's envoy at the court of Brussels, have occasioned two meetings of the ministry; not merely because a rupture between the Emperor and the Dutch is now become certain, but that a demand has been made of an answer to a proposal made some time since, on the part of his Imperial Majesty, to the British Court, by means of his ambassador to London. Two councils were at that time held upon the business, but the result was not known, and the affair was supposed to have blown over. The Imperial Court have, however, thought proper to revive it, and an answer is now become highly necessary. The exact tenor of the message is not known, but it doubtless has for its object the dispute between the Dutch and the Emperor, relative to the navigation of the Scheldt, and the treaty of Munster, at which the British Court became one of the guarantees for the punctual performance of every article thereof. The treaty was signed in 1648; but there is a later one, the treaty of Westphalia, by which the Court of London are bound to guarantee the full and sole navigation of the Scheldt to the Dutch. How our ministers will find it necessary to manage in this affair, time only can determine.

The French Ambassador has formally demanded of Lord Sydney, whether, in case of an open rupture between the Emperor and the United States of Holland, Great Britain means to fulfil her treaty with the latter, or remain an idle spectator of a contest, involving the interests of all the powers in Europe? The answer to this requisition has not yet transpired.

While ministry are looking to the trade of the eastern part of the globe, they seem to be totally regardless of what happens on the coast or Guinea, where the Danes have such an establishment as almost to command the greatest part thereof. The French, too, are not less industrious, if not *intruding*, upon that coast; and yet, such is the importance of the African trade to Britain, that an hundred sail of ships from the single port of Liverpool, were there last year.

The ordinary of the Navy, as made up to the 31st of last month, is exactly as follows:

Portsmouth.—Forty-eight ships of the line, two of fifty guns, twenty-one frigates, and eight sloops.

Plymouth.—Thirty-three ships of the line, two of fifty guns, ten frigates, and six sloops.

Chatham.—Twenty-five sail of the line, seven of fifty guns, seventeen frigates, and five sloops.

Sheerness.—Two ships of the line, two of fifty guns, ten frigates, and seven sloops.

Woolwich.—Three ships of the line, fourteen frigates, and nine sloops.

Deptford.—One of fifty guns, one of fourty-four, twelve frigates, and eight sloops.

Total, one hundred and eleven ships of the line, fourteen of fifty guns, eighty-four frigates, forty-three sloops. In all 252 ships.

The Court of Directors of the East India Company have taken up the five following ships, Lascelles, Barwell, Atlas, Busbridge, and General Elliott, all for China.

The last accounts from Bengal mention, that our ingenious artist, Mr Zoffani, was at Fort William in perfect health, and had drawn a great number of portraits, &c. by which he had amassed a very capital sum.

It is a fact, that a great number of agents are now employed in seducing the artificers of this metropolis, and particularly those in the watch and clock-making branches, to emigrate to America. Yesterday morning, three watch and two clockmakers set out from Clerkenwell, to take shipping for America.

The penalty for seducing artificers out of the kingdom, is five hundred pounds, and a year's imprisonment. A French agent, convicted of the above offence, cut his throat some weeks since in New Prison. He is said to have been a man of considerable property.

Letters from Leghorn, dated Oct. 3. say, that an epidemical disorder had broke out among the soldiers at Tunis, and carried off great numbers.—What is remarkable, the sailors who frequently visited the sick were not affected with the complaint.

The above accounts mention, that the Ottoman Porte had, in the month of July last, made a new regulation with respect to the ships of the Christian powers trading in the Levant, which it was expected would greatly injure their commerce, and add to the strength and riches of the Dey of Algiers, Tunis, and other Mahometan States.

Some Flemish agents have lately purchased all the large ships that were in condition, for the service of his Imperial Majesty, and they are to be repaired with all possible expedition, at the private yards, for war.

[illegible] the public may depend upon the following [illegible] says Government made contracts with the corn-factors [illegible] dealers for large quantities of grain. They told them that a supply would be wanted as great as during the most violent rage of the war, and that they must provide it from every quarter. No hint was given of the reason of this extraordinary demand.

This morning, some dispatches were received from Philadelphia, which were brought over in the Sally, Captain Watson, arrived at Waterford.

Extract of a letter from Dresden, Oct. 14.

"A secret treaty, which has been some time negociating between his Electorate Highness and the King of Prussia, is just finished and signed, by which we understand a perpetual alliance and amity between the two Courts is settled."

PRICE of STOCKS, Nov. 4.

Bank Stock, —	India Stock, —
5 per cent. Stock, —	3 per cent. Ann. —
[illegible]	India Bonds paid, —
3 per cent. con. 34¾.	[illegible]
3 per cent. red. —	Exchequer Bills, —
3 per cent. 1726, —	Navy Bills, 17¾ dis.
Long Ann. 16 13-16ths.	3 per cent. Scrip. 64¾.
Short Ann. 1778, —	4 per cent. Scrip. 72¾.
South Sea Stock, —	Omnium, —
3 per cent. Old Ann. —	Lottery Tickets, 15 l. 9 s. 6 d. a 11 s. a 10 s. 6 d.
Ditto New Ann. —	
Ditto 1751, —	Light Long Ann. —

WIND AT DEAL, Nov. 3. S. E.

PRICES OF CORN AT CORN EXCHANGE, Nov. 1.

Per Quarter.	
Wheat, 40 s. to 47 s.	Beans, 26 s. to 33 s.
Barley, 24 s. to 28 s.	Tick, 25 s. to 29 s. 6 d.
Rye, 26 to 28 s. 6 d.	Tares, 40 s. to 50 s.
Oats, 18 s. to 23 s.	New ditto, ——
Pale Malt, 40 s. to 44 s.	Per Sack.
Amber ditto, 41 s. to 44 s. 6 d.	Fine Flour, 40 s.
Peas, 38 s. to 40 s.	Second sort, 37 s.
Hog ditto, 33 s. to 36 s.	Third Sort, 24 s. to 28 s.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, Nov. 4.

"The general voice of the present moment is for war. It is generally said, and as generally believed, that the Dutch will not yield to the pretensions of the Emperor without resistance. A character of opposition and obstinacy was deeply impressed upon them in their original conception or formation, when they resisted, with so much glory and success, the arms of Spain, united with those of Austria. It is well known, that resolution and despair will do wonders. The Republic of Venice, threatened with total destruction by the league of Cambray, which had made a partition amongst them of the possessions of the Republic, opposed with effect the ruinous designs of their enemies. Though obliged to descend from her rank among the nations, Venice still preserved her city, a great part of her territories, and, what is far more important, her government and laws, and national existence.

"The spirit of the Dutch, it is thought, will be supported by the jealous and wise policy of the King of Prussia. This monarch is, indeed, stricken in years: But his successor, Prince Henry, is endowed with a penetrating, lofty, and active genius; although, in his present situation, he is obliged to suppress the native ardour of his mind.

"The great powers of Europe are on the watch for advantages from the demolition of the Dutch republic. The French, it is thought, look to the Cape; the Emperor to Ceylon, Batavia, and other Dutch possessions in India. These are but conjectures; but the general opinion, that there will be a partition, (unless it shall be prevented by some new political associations) gains ground, and deserves respect. It will be difficult, in the present juncture, for Britain to observe a perfect neutrality.

"Politicians out of place look upon the gathering storm with great complacency."

Extract of another letter from London, Nov. 4.

"The public wait, with the greatest impatience, for accounts from Holland. The die is now cast, and disgrace or glory must be the result of the quarrel between the Emperor and the States. It is universally believed in the city, and corroborated by the Dutch merchants, that hostilities are already commenced between the powers alluded to. The scabbard is now thrown aside, and nothing but the naked sword can determine the contest. France looks on the combatants with the most cautious circumspection; and, notwithstanding the French and Germanic interests are closely interwoven by marriage, and a reciprocity of views admitted by both parties, the subtle Gauls will avoid, unless stimulated by a certainty of vast emolument, any active part in the present rupture.

"The plot thickens in the political hemisphere—its basis is infinitely more extensive than was at first imagined. The Porte is another tool in the hands of the French minister, with which he means to carve out plenty of work for the Empress, in case she makes any diversion against the Dutch, in favour of his Imperial Majesty.

"The alarm shewn by the States for the Baltic trade, evinces an apprehension of hostilities from Russia. Those, we fear, will turn out to be very shallow politicians, who prognosticated that peace would be preserved by a mutual accommodation between the States and the Imperial Joseph.

"Exact computations of the amount of the several tolls are making for the purposes of government: there is some idea, that, by taking them out of private management, and submitting them to the superintendance of persons employed by the public, with no private detriment of any kind, much addition might be made to the revenue of the country. Among the vast advantages inseparable from Government in the management of the public roads, much saving might be made in the article of labour; men and horses, without any added expence, might be drafted from the army; the whole cost of Surveyorship might be saved by the aid of the corps of engineers.—By thus employing the army, besides the gain obtained in the first instance, there would be other good objects accomplished.—The whole kingdom would be as France has been, surveyed and mapped; the dangers to the traveller would be diminished; and, above all, the morals of the army would amend.

On 6th current, died, at his house of Achincruve, Richard Oswald, Esq;

On Tuesday the 2d November, at a quarterly meeting of the Royal College of Physicians here, Dr Andrew Farquharson, of the Island of Grenada, was unanimously admitted a licenciate.

The Unity, James Grindlay master, arrived at Borrowstounness on Friday last, from London, all well.

By a letter from Manchester we learn, that they are in continual apprehensions of some violent disorders among the manufacturers of that country. Since the 3d of October, when the cotton tax took place, all the bleachers and dyers have given over working, and declare, that they cannot return to their work while the tax continues in force. Many hundred useful hands are thus thrown idle, and there is no saying to what extremities they may proceed, when they find that they and their families are to be starved, in order to gratify the India Company. The discontents are growing daily among all classes of people, as it is foreseen that this tax must soon prove the ruin of the cotton trade in this country. We live (says our correspondent) in continual alarm; the troops are all ordered to be ready at a minute's warning. In short, we are in a very uneasy situation; and the best friends of Mr Pitt are now forced to confess, that, great as his abilities are, he has not sufficient experience for his station.

The subscription at Derby for the support of Sunday schools amount to 1861. 18s. 6d. At Birmingham, Manchester, Sheffield, and other manufacturing towns, the subscriptions have been much greater. In so useful a point of view appears this simple plan for attempting some reform in the rising generation of the common people, whose morals at present every considerate person must deplore.

A theft of a very extraordinary nature was committed a few nights ago at Peelestown, in the island of Man;—a number of men landed from a cutter, broke open a cellar, and took out twenty-nine hogsheads of wine, which they shipped, and got clear off with.

A few days ago one Taylor, a blacksmith, of Barrowden, Rutlandshire, for a wager of five guineas, undertook to walk (or rather make the best of his way on foot) 50 miles in 12 hours, which he performed with seeming ease in less than ten. After he had finished his journey he offered a wager that he then went six miles in an hour.

Saturday se'ennight, four loaded ships, going out of Shields harbour, were by a sudden change of wind drove on the Herd Sand; two of them got off with little damage, but the Freedom and Flora, both of Shields, were entirely lost with their cargoes, the crews saved.

Friday se'ennight, as a loaded collier was sailing out of Sunderland harbour, she struck upon the bar, and sprung a leak; on which the pilot was obliged to run her ashore to save the crew, which was effected with much difficulty; immediately after she went to pieces. The cargo was also saved.

ACCOUNT *of the* PROCEEDINGS *of the* SYNOD *of* MERSE AND TIVIOTDALE, *in the Process against* Mr MACLAGAN, *Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday se'ennight.*

AFTER hearing the usual petitions for the parties, the counsel for the prosecutor insisted on the libel being read. Mr Maclagan craved the minutes should be first read, and the appeals heard in their order. The Synod divided on this point, when it carried by one vote to read the minutes first. The diets were mostly spent in reading a long extract of one hundred and sixty pages. It appeared from this extract, that objections had been made by both parties against witnesses, and mutual appeals taken against the judgments of Presbytery on these objections. To prevent, however, either party from losing the testimony of witnesses, by death, or removal out of the kingdom, the Presbytery, at the joint desire of both, had examined these exceptionable witnesses, and kept their depositions *sub sigillo*, till the appeals should be determined. After the minutes were read, the counsel for the prosecutors proposed, that, to save the Synod's time, and to promote dispatch, the *sub sigillo* evidence should be opened, and the cause remitted to the Presbytery, with instructions to put every question to witnesses that either party should think necessary for discovering truth, and then decide on the whole cause. Mr Maclagan opposed this, because objections were made to the admissibility of witnesses, and pleaded that these objections should first be considered, and the witnesses found to be habile, before their depositions should be added to the proof. After hearing the Presbytery, the Synod resolved to consider the appeals.

The first was at the instance of Mr Maclagan, against a sentence of the Presbytery, refusing to admit Isobel Mein to prove the malice of Janet Bunzie, the principal witness for the prosecutors, who is represented to have been his confederate and correspondent, to have hired him a room where he slept with Isobel Mein, and to have taken care of her during her pregnancy and delivery. Isobel Mein had made a judicial declaration before the Presbytery, part of which she afterwards confessed to be false. For this reason, the Presbytery refused to take her upon oath; but the Synod unanimously reversed their sentence.—After a short debate, it was carried by one vote, that her deposition should be taken *cum nota*, by which the credit to be given to it is much diminished.

An appeal had been taken by the prosecutors against another part of the same sentence, which related to the relevancy of the facts condescended on to prove the objections against this Janet Bunzie, and which allowed certain witnesses to be examined

these facts. The Synod found the sentence about the relevancy final, as no appeal was taken against it: the witnesses were objected to, as having already given ultroneous evidence. The Synod affirmed the Presbytery's sentence.

Mr Maclagan appealed against a sentence, restricting the examination of the prosecutor's agents to what they knew previous to their being employed. The Synod reversed this sentence, and allowed the agents to be examined on all points, except what were entrusted to them in confidence by their employers. Against all these sentences, the counsel for the prosecutors appealed to the General Assembly.

The next was an appeal by the prosecutors against a sentence, sustaining the relevancy of an objection to Robert Bunzie, who was delated by Isobel Mein as the father of her children. The Presbytery, on account of her falsehood, did not think her delation a sufficient proof of the objection, and ordered Mr Maclagan to prove facts and circumstances to substantiate the charge. In this sentence he had acquiesced, and, at the Synod's bar, undertook to bring that proof. On which the sentence was affirmed by the Synod, with certification, that if he fail to bring that proof before the 12th of January, Bunzie shall be admitted *cum nota*.

The prosecutors having asserted in the minutes, "that it "was generally believed Isobel Mein had given her children "to Bunzie at Mr Maclagan's desire," the Presbytery ordained them to retract the assertion *instanter*, or to make out a libel upon it, as it was a charge wholly distinct from those libelled. They brought this matter before the Synod by appeal, and on the Synod's affirming the Presbytery's sentence, they appealed to the General Assembly.

The Presbytery having refused to go themselves, or to appoint proper persons to visit some grounds which Mr Maclagan thought necessary for his exculpation, he appealed to the Synod. The prosecutors having consented to any mode that would not put them to expence, the Synod appointed proper persons for that purpose.

Both parties had acquiesced in a sentence of Presbytery, circumscribing them to the 20th of October for concluding the proof. The prosecutors that day petitioned the Presbytery to prorogate the term, and to serve Mr Maclagan with an additional list of witnesses, which was then presented. The Presbytery's sentence refusing this petition was appealed against, but the Synod affirmed it. Another appeal of the prosecutors, against a sentence refusing to suspend Mr Maclagan, shared the same fate; and they have appealed, in both cases, to the General Assembly.

An appeal was also given against them concerning the propriety of a cross question to a witness, but they acquiesced in this decision.

Several appeals were withdrawn by both parties, and in one instance the Synod, without affirming or receiving the Presbytery's sentence, gave a judgment which satisfied all parties.

It is remarkable that there was little reasoning and diversity of opinion on these points among the members of the Synod. Except in the votes mentioned above, they seemed to be always unanimous. Messr. Turnbull, Lundie, Cupples, Deans, Murray, Somerville, Charters, and Dr Bowmaker, occasionally spoke. Mr George Currie, Advocate, was counsel for the prosecutors: Mr Maclagan was his own counsel: Messr. Oliver at Maxton, Robertson at Selkirk, and Douglas at Galashiels, defended the Presbytery.

From the above account, the Synod appear to have been more favourable to Mr Maclagan than his own Presbytery; but we are far from insinuating either that the one court has been too severe, or the other too lenient.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent HORATIO seems to be in a violent passion at the figure of some young Lady (his *dulcinea* I suppose) having lately appeared in the print-shops; and complains bitterly of this new species of *liberty* being introduced into Edinburgh.—Nothing will satisfy him but cudgels, and horse-ponds.—But hush, gentle Horatio!—Don't fly off like a fky-rocket, or fret your guts like bottled small beer on so trivial an occasion.—The poor artist must not be knocked down, nor ducked, but only admonished, if you please.

Ridicule and satire are excellent engines for correcting vice and folly, and when directed to these purposes are highly laudable.—Witness the moral satires of Hogarth.—Such productions tell truth, which, otherwise, perhaps would not have been told; and young ladies are a species of beings who hear very little truth, Horatio, as you well know. I agree with Horatio, that the character of a young lady is of a very delicate and sacred nature, although many of them now a days seem to think otherwise, and female delicacy appears to be much on the decline.

But, according to HORATIO's own account, nothing of character is pointed at by the satirist, but his pencil is confined to *dress* only; and if any lady or gentleman endeavours to introduce a dress evidently foolish, absurd, or fantastic, I see no harm in giving it a check by a caricature, even if the person should serve as the vehicle of the satire.—As to the lady being followed by a coxcomb, that can throw no ridicule on the character; for it is an *insect* that generally infests the sex, and they themselves cherish it.

I will allow that pourtraying characters in caricature may be carried to the length of impertinence and absurdity, and that such a talent requires modesty and judgment in the use of it. When it is confined to innocent raillery against the foibles and vices of mankind, it has a moral tendency.

But there is a practice creeping in by means of print-shops much more hurtful to society than what Horatio complains of, and which deserves the attention of the civil magistrate. What I mean, is the introducing of gross and indecent prints, and exposing them at windows. When a mercenary fellow is so lost to shame as to be capable of such effrontery, he well deserves condign punishment. The youth of both sexes are abundantly ripe and early in corruption, without such assistance to vitiate their minds. I am, Sir, yours, &c.

LOTHARIO.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

THE Gentleman who subscribes himself HORATIO, in your paper of Wednesday last, wishes, from that performance, to make the public believe that he is a wellwisher to mankind in general, but particularly to the fair sex.

The liberty complained of, ought certainly to be checked, by some means or other, in almost every instance mentioned by this writer.

Natural defects, or those misfortunes that befall our fellow creatures by accident, ought, on no account, to be exposed to ridicule or censure. Those who are unfortunately marked by any external deformity, or uncommon appearance, have generally met with accidents that have occasioned such appearances, in a way not imputable to themselves: it is, therefore, most inexcusable, and discovers a badness of heart, in any person, either to upbraid the misfortunate in those respects, or, by indirect means, to show an intention of hurting their feelings, or those of their connections, by exposing their figures to public view in the manner described, or in any other manner or way whatsoever.

Both sexes, next to their good name and reputation being injured or satyrized, feel that natural uneasiness and just resentment, which arises from the exposure of their persons in the manner here condemned; and whether the peculiarity, oddity, or deformity of their appearance proceed from natural causes, or accident, or have been occasioned by their own means, these sentiments, in general, operate with equal force.

If this new species of *liberty* were to be tolerated, I would agree with Horatio, that a queer phiz, slovens, sluggards, and those whose appearances *are fantastical*, are proper objects of ridicule, and fit subjects for the pencil of this dauber.

Appearances, thus denoted, are in the power of the persons themselves to remedy: they are, for the most part, assumed by those who set good manners and cleanliness at defiance, from ideas of pride, and from a notion that their circumstances, or situation in life, place them in a sphere above the rest of their fellow creatures, and entitle them, on that account, to distinguish themselves from those, whose neat, clean, and decent appearance and deportment, meet the approbation of every one who is a friend to decorum and propriety.

When they proceed from ignorance, which they sometimes do, the persons themselves are excusable: but their friends, or those who have any controul over them, are extremely culpable, in allowing them to make fools of themselves, by the ridiculousness and singularity of their dress and appearance.

Persons of these descriptions, seeing themselves exhibited to the public in the caricature way, might reflect upon their own appearance, and be thereby induced to alter their stile of dress, and to imitate those who study to make their persons becoming and decent. No rational person, at least, would thereafter obstinately persist in adopting those fashions which appear so disgustful and absurd in the eyes of the world.

Horatio's indignation seems to arise from the company into which this dauber has introduced the Lady; and, in the heat of his rage, he rails against the follower, as he terms him, in a very illiberal manner, and as if the person had been painted there at his own request. This cannot be alledged. Horatio, therefore, should not have imbibed any of that unmanly satyrical turn of mind ascribed by himself to the poor dauber, for whom he expresses such a sovereign contempt.

His knowledge of mens professions, from their appearances, has been stretched a little too far in the present case, which is not one of those that can be thus discovered. As it is believed the person alluded to is decent in his appearance, and industrious in his profession, which is respectable, he ought to have been treated with more civility, especially when it is not said that he was acquainted with the situation in which he has been placed by the fancy of the dauber. It has been occasioned by the impression of the two figures upon the ideas of this dauber, at one and the same time; his genius running uniformly, or at least, for the most part, in the contrasting of figures. The exercise of this talent, therefore, ought not to be supposed to proceed from any intention, upon his part, to offend or injure any one; yet, in some of the instances already mentioned, he should forbear exercising it.

None respects the character of the fair sex more than I do: but when that sex assume any peculiarity in their deportment and dress, that can lessen the sentiments of esteem and admiration that naturally arise in the minds of men, when they behold them dressed with decency and propriety, and, in their behaviour and appearance, indicating a wish of making themselves affable, agreeable, and well bred, in the eyes of every body; those who are friends to the latter, and enemies to the former mode of conduct, ought to use every effort that may tend to correct and reform those impropriety that some of the sex, at times, are liable to fall into. The other sex are, no doubt, liable to the same faults and extremes, and the same means ought to be employed for their improvement and amendment. But it must be acknowledged, that many peculiarities, in the deportment and conduct of the men, will be overlooked, when the same things observable in the fairer sex will *not* be allowed to pass unnoticed.

If the caricaturing those of either sex that fall under the above description, and the exhibiting their likenesses, in the windows of print shops, for the inspection of the public at large, would conduce to this laudable purpose, I think the parties themselves, as well as their friends, would be under the greatest of obligations to the drawer and exhibiter.

EDIN. *Nov.* 6. 1784. A FRIEND TO DECORUM.

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

On the COMMUTATION TAX.

WOW! what's this Pitt? Some unco spark,
Wha's brought amang us a' this wark;
Nae ferlie fouk baith girn and bark,
For, night or day,
We will be keepit i' the dark
Unless we pay.

Sae meikle wisdom! Whar can't be?
To tax our light that thou'd be free,
An' tak it aff the trash o' tea
We dinna need;
Na, better gin we wadna prie
The waefu' weed.

Say what ye like, it's no gude sense
Sae needlessly to gie offence,
An' on our winnocks heap expence
For cheaper tea;
What this 'ill turn to, some time hence
May let us see.

Tea cheaper! Na; the price doth rist;
It's time for us now to turn wise,
An' apen our lang-steekit eyes;
Then, without fail,
We will begin an' far mair prize
Our gude ait meal.

But the great reason is, I'm tald,
That wi' this tax sae fair we're gal'd,
Is just that some fouk may get sald
Their trash o' tea;
Full threescore years they're some o't auld,
Without a lie.

Now, Mr Pitt, I winna banter;
But what the sorrow or mithanter
Was it that gart you rashly venture
On sic a measure?
I fear for it ye'll get a censure
No to your pleasure.

I loe ye for your father's sake;
May ye as gude a statesman make;
But gin this way ye mean to take,
It's sae far wrang;
As sicker's death, ye'll tak the brake
Or it be lang.

Awa, then, wi' your Commutation,
Gin ye want gude men's approbation;
Open the winnocks thro' the nation,
An' let us see
Wi' ocular demonstration
How gude ye'll be.

Let light be free as open air,
An' tax the things we can weel spare;
Then, tho' some fouk shou'd grumble fair,
It's their ain wyte;
An' what they say ye needna care,
'Tis a' but spite.

Fouk wi' sma' things are no content,
Maks meikle needless siller spent;
For tea sic heaps o't to be sent,
Is our ain fa't;
The maist can live, it is weel kent,
Tho' they ne'er saw't.

At least, Scots fouk can live without it;
I tell the truth, ye needna doubt it;
Parrach for us is better suited,
An' gie us that;
For tea we shanna care about it,
Fu' weel I wat.

An' gin we want to syne our crappy,
There's gude brown ale [illegible]h stout an'-nappy,
Will keep us fresh, an' green, an' sappy
Mony a year;
Thus, while we can, let us be happy
Wi' our ain gear.

KILMARNOCK, *Oct.* 26. 1784. G.

ARRIVED AT LEITH, Nov. 8. Peggy and Ann, Watson, from Woodbridge, with fruit, &c. Providence, Ross, from Borrowstounness, with goods; Jean, Napier, from Glasgow, in ballast; Barbara Gray, Gray, from Brigrees, with coals; Ann, Kydd, from Koningsberg, with wheat; Felicity, Moyes, from Borrowstounness, with coals; Four Brothers, Harson, from Long-Sound, with wood; and several come up to Leith Roads from the East.

SAILED, Nov. 8. Ann, Law, for Montrose, with goods.

This Day is published,

BY WILLIAM CREECH,

[Handsomely printed in Two Volumes Octavo, price 10 s. 6 d. in boards, or 12 s. bound.]

A SYSTEM OF MIDWIFERY, THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL.

Illustrated with Copperplates.

By DAVID SPENCE, M. D.

Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, and F. S. A. Edin.

ALSO,

This day is published,

A CATALOGUE OF A SELECT AND VALUABLE COLLECTION OF MEDICAL BOOKS,

And such as are more immediately connected with Medicine.

CONTAINING,

Anatomy,	Materia Medica,	Natural History,
Botany,	Practice and Theory of Physic,	and
Chymistry,		Philosophy.
Midwifery,	Surgery,	

Which will begin to be sold by auction, on Wednesday the 10th of November at the Warehouse of WILLIAM CREECH, in the middle of the Old Assembly Close, Edinburgh.

As this Collection contains the best authors in every branch of Medicine, and will be sold off without reserve, Gentlemen in the medical line will have an uncommonly favourable opportunity of being supplied with the necessary books for their profession.

The Collection being entirely medical, Gentlemen belonging to the Faculty of Medicine only are expected.

MASONS and DYKERS WANTED.

THE Proprietor of the Estates of CALLANDER and ALMOND intending to inclose a great part of these Lands with stone-dykes, and with ditches and half dykes, desires that persons willing to agree for the making of such fences, will apply to him at the house of Callander by Falkirk, where they will receive the information necessary to enable them to give in proposals for undertaking such fences.

A GARDENER that understands his business is wanted.

FALKIRK TRYST.

COMPLAINTS having been made of the difficulty of access to the Cattle Markets of Falkirk; the Gentlemen attending these Fairs are hereby acquainted, that before the next Tryst, the access to the Market place will be made more commodious.

For the convenience of dealers, a great part of the adjoining lands is to be put into grass inclosures.

CALLANDER-HOUSE, Nov. 8. 1784.

THE Trustees for putting in execution the Turnpike Acts for the shire of Edinburgh, are to meet upon Friday the 12th instant, at 12 o'clock mid-day, within the Inner Session-house, Edinburgh, where it is hoped the Trustees will attend.

The Noblemen, Gentlemen, Freeholders, and Heritors, Commissioners of Supply, and Justices of Peace of said shire, at their Quarter Sessions, are to meet the same time and place.

LANDS in FORFARSHIRE to be LET.

THE whole FARMS, presently out of lease, on the estate of CARESTON, are to be Let. The entry to be at Whitsunday first.—Every proper encouragement will be given to good and substantial tenants to forward improvements. Proposals will be received between this and the 1st January next, by Mr Simpson of Ogil, or by the proprietor at Careston.

LANDS IN STIRLINGSHIRE.

THERE will be SOLD by private bargain, these following, being parts of the Lands of GARVALD, lying in the parish of Denny, and shire of Stirling, viz. The Lands of Northfields, Forresthill, Tops, and Teathfauld, on each of which there is a tenant's house and offices.

The whole consists of about one hundred acres, partly arable, and partly meadow and pasture ground, and presently yields about 40 l. of rent, though a rise may be expected.

The lands lie pleasantly situated, along the south banks of the Carron, and afford fine meadow pasture. Planting also thrieves much on such ground, and there are on it, two good situations, for lint or other water mills.—Coal and lime are to be had within a few miles, either from land sale, or from the great canal. The purchaser will get a right to the teinds, except a small pendicle; and to a proportion of Dennymuir, equal to twenty-six soums or cows grass.

The lands will be shown, by calling at the proprietor's house of Garvald; and the title deeds will be seen, and any other particulars known, by applying to Thomas Wingate, writer in Stirling.

N. B. If no adequate offers are made, a sale by roup will be afterwards advertised.

ARRIVED AT GRANGEMOUTH, Nov. 3. Cooler, Wilson, from Alloa, with malt; Eagle, Calder, from Newcastle, with goods; Ely and Peggy, Murray, from Berwick, with oats; Brothers, Higgens, from Perth for Glasgow, with apples; Mercury, Kincaid, from Borrowstounness for ditto, with wheat.—4. Stirling, Dick, from London, with goods; Free Mason, Morrison, from Berwick, with oats and wheat; Charming Peggy, Lawson, from Alemouth, with oats and barley; Mercury, Kincaid, from Borrowstounness for Glasgow, with wheat.

SAILED, Nov. 4. Providence, Alexander, for Alloa, with hemp.—5. Jean, Napier, for Leith, with glass.

AT LEITH—FOR LONDON,

THE DILIGENCE,

PHILIP BUTLER Master,

Now lying in the Birth in Leith Harbour, taking in Goods for London, and will sail the first opportunity of weather after the 10th instant.

This Ship has excellent accommodation for Passengers.

FOR JAMAICA,

The Ship COLUMBUS,

JAMES WILSON, Master,

Is now ready to take on board goods at Greenock, for Martha Brae, Green Island, and Lucea, and will be clear to sail by the 10th December next.

For freight or passage, apply to James Gammell and Company, Greenock.

N. B. The time of this vessel's sailing may be depended on.

TWENTY STATE LOTTERY TICKETS,

And a Share in *every* Capital Prize of 50 l. up to 20,000 l. may be gained throughout the *whole* Lottery, for the small risk of

FIVE SHILLINGS and THREEPENCE!

At the Office of

HARRIS & Co. (No. 30.) LUDGATE-STREET,

Near ST PAUL'S.

For Five Shillings and Threepence, an *Adventure* will be given, containing a number, and should the number be the same as the first drawn Ticket at *Guildhall*, on *Monday* the 22d of *November* next, (being the first day of drawing) the following TWENTY TICKETS shall immediately be delivered to the fortunate Adventurer:

Nos. 6,505, 6,506, 6,507, 6,508, 6,509, 6,510, 6,516, 23,226, 23,227, 23,228, 23,229, 23,230, 23,581, 23,582, 23,728, 23,729, 23,730, 23,731, 23,732, 23,733.

(N. B. The above twenty Tickets are kept at the Office for the inspection and satisfaction of every Lady or Gentleman desirous of seeing them at any time.)

The number of the Adventure will also be entitled to the following sums in the capital Prizes through the whole drawing of the Lottery.

To 200 l. if drawn a Prize of		20,000 l.
100 l.	if	10,000 l.
50 l.	if	5,000 l.
30 l.	if	2,000 l.
20 l.	if	1,000 l.
10 l.	if	500 l.
5 l.	if	100 l.
2 l. 10 s.	if	50 l.
And if the last drawn, to		100 l.

*** Moreover, should the number be drawn a *Blank*, or a Prize of 20 l. on the first day of the drawing, ONE GUINEA will be returned for the same.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The twenty Tickets (value near 300 Guineas) that may be gained on the event of the first drawn Ticket, is more than can be gained by half a Ticket, which costs about 8 l. besides what these twenty Tickets may produce in the Lottery, from a Prize of 20 l. up to 20,000 l.

The 5 l. for every Prize of 100 l. (of which there are 110) and the 2 l. 10 s. for every Prize of 50 l. (of which there are 200) in this plan, is equal to the sixteenth part of a Ticket; now a *sixteenth* will cost you at least 2 l. 1 s. whilst for the same money you may purchase *four* of the above Adventures; and consequently you have *four* chances of obtaining the above twenty Lottery Tickets, besides the sums that may be gained on *all* the capital Prizes, and the single guineas on the Prizes of 20 l. or blanks! Let every reader then judge for himself, which of the two modes is more probable of success, the purchasing of a single *sixteenth* at one Guinea, or the purchasing *four* of these Adventures for a Guinea.

CLUBS, SOCIETIES, and others, will find it to their advantage in laying out some part of the money intended for the Lottery in the above plan.

*** It will be highly necessary for persons residing in the country to give positive directions at the office in case they should be entitled to the above *twenty Tickets*, whether the Tickets should be sent to them, or to have them sold by a broker *(on their Account)* and the money remitted.

Those who intend to purchase the above Adventures are *earnestly* requested to apply at the office as soon as opportunity will admit of, as it will be impossible for the clerks to serve every one, and take proper direction on the last day, without errors or mistakes.

Begins drawing on Monday, November 22.

SALE OF THE LANDS OF LEITH-HALL.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the house of George Smith vintner in Aberdeen, upon the 21st day of December next, at five afternoon,

THE FOLLOWING SUBJECTS

Belonging to Lieutenant Colonel Leith of Leith-hall, which will be exposed in the following lots, viz.

LOT I. Comprehending the whole Lands and Estate belonging to Leith-hall, lying within the parishes of Kinethmont, Leslie, Premnay and Keig, being of yearly free rent 817 l. 6 s. 3 d. Sterling, and 517 bolls and one firlot of meal, at eight stone weight the boll, over and above the cess and schoolmaster's salary, paid also by the tenants without allowance; in which lot there will be also comprehended the patronage of the kirks of Kinethmont, Leslie, and Premnay. This estate lies all contiguous, and is very extensive and improveable, having in many places a great command of water, and a great part of it lying within four miles of Huntly, where lime can be had at a reasonable rate.

The mains of Leith-hall is very extensive, and is all inclosed with stone dykes, and upon which there is also a considerable value of planting fit for sale, besides a great extent of thriving young wood, and the kirks, manses and school-houses are all at present in good repair.

LOT II. Comprehending the Lands of INCH and NETHER BODDOM, lying within the parish of Inch, being of yearly free rent 168 l. 4 s. 5 d. Sterling of money, and 60 bolls, three firlots and three pecks of meal, at eight stone the boll, over and above the cess and schoolmaster's salary.

This lot is also extensive for the rent, and is capable of considerable improvement. There is a large thriving village with a good weekly market at Inch; and the fields around it are remarkably rich and beautiful.

LOT III. Comprehending the Lands of BLACKHALL, lying within the parish of Inverury, being of yearly free rent 52 l. 6 s. 7 d. Sterling, over and above cess and schoolmaster's salary.

LOT IV. Comprehending a croft of land called CROFTHEAD, which is at some distance from the lands of Blackhall, but lying also within the parish of Inverury, and holding burgage of the town, and being of yearly free rent 3 l. 16 s. 8 d. Sterling.

The rentals of the estate, and the conditions of sale are to be seen in the hands of Mr Moir of Scotstown, and Dr Thom, Colonel Leith's trustees at Aberdeen, and Mr Andrew Stuart junior, Edinburgh, all of whom have powers to conclude a private bargain for any of the above subjects. Copies of the rentals may be also seen in the hands of Alexander Stuart at Leslie-house, who will also shew the lands, and inform as to any further particulars.

Exchequer Chambers, Edinburgh,

5th AUGUST, 1784.

WHEREAS, sometime in autumn 1778, Mr John Mitchel, officer of Excise, with the assistance of a party of the 80th regiment, made a seizure of a parcel of Wine, from Mrs Heughan and Son, at Ferrytown of Cree:—And whereas there was deposited in this Court, but afterwards given out on security, 217 l. 7 s. 3½ d. part of the produce of said seizure, being the proportion allowed to soldiers for aiding and assisting the said Mr Mitchel in making of the said seizure.—And whereas Thomas Flatt, and several other privates of the said 80th regiment, have applied, by petition, to the Right Honourable the Barons, praying severally one seventeenth part of the said sum of 217 l. 7 s. 3½ d. to be paid to them, as being of the party who assisted in making of the said seizure, the Barons ordered all persons having interest in the foresaid sum, to appear and claim, on or before the 24th day of November next, as a distribution of the said money will take place soon after that day. And such persons as shall not appear and claim, will have themselves only to blame if they are cut out of their share of said money.

MAREDANT's DROPS,

Late SURGEON NORTON's,

Prepared by his Successor, Mr JOHN HAYMAN.

Abstract from the London Papers of the 19th July 1783.

"ON Tuesday last a cause came on to be tried in Westminster-hall, before Lord Chief Justice Mansfield, wherein the plaintiff, Mrs Norton, was nonsuited. In the course of this trial, which lasted several hours, it came out in evidence, That the immense sum of 8000 l. had been cleared in one year only by the sale of Maredant's Antiscorbutic Drops; and that Mr Norton, the inventor, had, in his lifetime, communicated the invaluable secret of the composition to his late chief assistant, Mr Hayman, which stamps what may be termed a Legal Sanction on his preparation of that medicine."

Pimpled faces, scurf, and all eruptions of the skin, as well as the most foetid and corrosive ulcers, are daily cured by these universally esteemed drops.

They strengthen the stomach, create appetite, perfect digestion, prevent the accumulation of wind (causing head-achs, &c.) and are excellently restorative to decaying constitutions.

They are sold in square bottles (at 5 s. 5 d. new duty included), with this inscription moulded on the glass, viz. "Maredant's Drops, late Norton's, by John Hayman, his successor."

Each direction bill is signed by Mr Hayman, who will answer letters for advice, or may be consulted gratis, at his own house in Queen Street, Golden Square, London, every Tuesday and Thursday.

Messrs HUSBAND, ELDER, and CO. (where many certificates of cures may be referred to) continue SOLE Agents for vending these esteemed drops in EDINBURGH.

They may also be had of Mr Angus M'Donald jeweller, Glasgow; Mr A. Wylie druggist, Dumfries; Mr Garden, druggist, Aberdeen; Mr Phorton, Berwick; Mr Jollie, Carlisle; Miss Furnas, Wigton; Mr Graham, Alnwick; and of Mr Humble or Mr Hodgson, Newcastle.

N. B. That efficacious nervous remedy called VANDOUR's PILLS, the legal property of Mr Hayman, may likewise be had as above, at 2s. 5 d. per box, duty included.

JUDICIAL SALE.

THERE is to be exposed to sale, by public roup, by authority of the Lords of Council and Session, within the Parliament or New Session-house of Edinburgh, upon the 17th day of January next, betwixt the hours of four and eight in the afternoon,

THE FOLLOWING SUBJECTS

Belonging to Richard Cameron of Carntyne, *viz.*

The Lands of Netherfield or Brandrumhill, the Lands of Lightburn the Lands of Rachezie, the Thirty-three Shilling Four Penny Land of Old Extent in Over Carntyne, and Two Sixteen Shilling and Eight Penny Land there, with the seat in the barony-kirk effeiring thereto. The Lands of Wester Queenslie, purchased from Agnes Ronald, these parts of the croft lands of Rachezie, purchased from Joseph Mackegg, and these parts of the lands of Wester Queenslie purchased from John Muir. The free rent of all which, after deducting teind and feu-duties is, - - L. 271 3 2 4-12ths

The proven value of which, at twenty-four years purchase, is, -	L.	6507	16 8
Item, Certain Cott-houses on the said lands of Over Carntyne, yielding a yearly rent of 14 l. 3 s. 8 d. valued at six years purchase, being - -		84	16 0
To feu-duties payable to the common debtor by John Simpson and James Barry, for lands and houses feued out to them several, amounting yearly to 13 l. 18 s. 4 d. Sterling, valued at twenty years purchase, is,		278	6 8
Amount of these proven values,	L.	6870	19 4
The tack of the coal in the lands of Haghill, subset by the common debtor to Andrew Gray for twenty years, from 1st January 1778, for which, and the machinery thereon he pays to the common debtor a yearly rent of 60 l. together with the said machinery valued at	L.	540	0 0
The coal in the lands of Wester Queenslie, as set to the said Andrew Gray for thirty years, from the said 1st of January 1778, for which he pays of yearly rent, 7 l. sure, valued at -	L.	42	0 0
The coal and coal-works in the lands of Rachezie, possessed by John Livingstone, and that part lately possessed by Agnes Michie per tack for thirty-eight years after Whitsunday 1765, yielding a medium yearly rent for eight years back of 13 l. 16 s. 3 d. valued at	L.	165	15 0
	L.	647	15 0
Item, A Decreet of Adjudication at the instance of John Cameron, father to Richard Cameron, the common debtor, against the York-Buildings Company, dated 30th July 1734, adjudging the said Company's estates in Scotland for payment of the accumulate sum of 647 l. Sterling, and interest from that date, which is all due, extending at Lammas 1784, to - -	L.	2264	10 0

These subjects lie in the Barony parish of Glasgow, and shire of Lanark, and

The above lands of Over Carntyne hold feu of the Crown, for payment of a feu-duty, as struck in this sale, of 10 l. 18 s. 3-12ths Sterling; and the other lands are held of subject superiors. The teinds in the whole lands belong to the College of Glasgow, as Bishops teinds and are let in tack to the town of Glasgow, who draw a teind tack, duty out of the teinds of the whole foresaid lands of 10 l. 17 s. 2 d. annually. There is a good mansion-house, office-houses, and garden, upon the lands of Carntyne; and no value is put upon the coal in the lands of Carntyne and Lightburn, as possessed by James M'Nair; and the other coal-works to be sold have been long wrought to great advantage, as lying in the near neighbourhood of Glasgow. The subjects will be exposed jointly or separately, in the lots above mentioned, as purchasers shall incline.

The title-deeds, with the articles of roup, are to be seen in the hands of Mr John Callander, depute-clerk of Session; and copies of the articles of roup, and a plan of the lands, will be seen in the hands of Robert Trotter writer to the signet, and Thomas Buchanan writer in Glasgow, factor on the estate, from whom further particulars may be got on application.

FARM NEAR INVERNESS.

TO be LET on lease, for such number of years as may be agreeable to the tenant, and entered upon at the term of Whitsunday next,

The LANDS of KINMYLIES, in the parish and county of Inverness, consisting of 502 acres of arable land, and several hundred acres of well-grown planting. One half of the arable land is inclosed and subdivided, and the proprietor will inclose and subdivide the other half, or make a proper allowance to the tacksman for doing it.

These lands have a fine southern exposure, and come close to the west suburb of the town of Inverness. The whole of them lie within a mile of the town, which makes the carriage of dung and other manure very easy to the tacksman; and as the planting is well grown, and forms a ring round the farm, it not only affords considerable shelter, but will enable the tacksman to winter a number of cattle.—There is a convenient farm house, and offices answerable.

Proposals for a lease may be given in to Major Fraser of Balladrum, or to Alexander Baillie, Esq; of Dochfour, near Inverness; to Lachlan Duff writer to the signet in Edinburgh; or to Mr Robert Webster at Foulis, near Dundee; and every offer will be kept secret that is not accepted of.

JUDICIAL SALE

BY ADJOURNMENT—AND THE UPSET PRICE REDUCED.

TO be SOLD by public roup, under authority of the Court of Session, within the Parliament-house, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 24th November curt. betwixt the hours of four and six o'clock afternoon,

The Ten-merk Land of old extent of BALGRAY, with the Mill thereof, and teinds of the same, lying in the parish of Irvine and shire of Ayr.

These lands hold of Mr Hamilton of Bourtree-hill.—The free yearly rent is proved to be 199 l. 2 s. 2 d. and they will be exposed at the reduced upset price of 4600 l.

The superiority of the lands of Well-hill, formerly part of the lands of Rickertonholm, for which there is payable an yearly feu-duty of 11 s. 1 d. 4 12ths, and which will be exposed at the sum of 261. 13 s. 4 d. Sterling.

For further particulars apply to William Brown, writer in Kilmarnock, William Wilson, writer to the signet, and Mr George Kilpatrick, clerk to the process.

SALE of LANDS in KIRKCUDBRIGHT,

With TWO FREEHOLD QUALIFICATIONS.

UPSET PRICE REDUCED.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Friday 26th November 1784, between the hours of five and six afternoon, either together, or in such lots as shall be agreed upon,

The Lands and Estate of BARMAGACHAN, lying within the parish of Borgue and Stewartry of Kirkcudbright,

The free rent of these lands, after all deductions, is 244 l. 19 s. 8 d. 25 hens, and 84 chickens, besides services of men and horses at leading peats, coals, &c. And the upset-price of the lands, when exposed one lot will be 5600 l.

These Lands hold of the Crown, and are valued in the Cess-books at 310 l. Scots, but give two freehold qualifications upon the old extent.——The estate consists of near 500 acres, of exceeding fine land, and has the means of improvement within itself, and a great part is already improved. There is a good Mansion-house on the premises, with offices of all kinds, and a large Garden well stocked with fruit trees, and the farm-houses are very sufficient.

There is a good deal of wood, both natural and planted, about the Mansion-house, which stands in a most delightful situation, about a mile from and in view of the sea, and within three miles of the great military road leading from Carlisle to Port-Patrick. A considerable rise may be expected upon the issue of the present leases, greatest part of which expire at Whitsunday 1785. Great part of the price will be allowed to remain in the purchaser's hands. The teinds are valued.

For further particulars, apply to Mr William Keith accomptant, or John Tait, jun. writer to the signet, Edinburgh, or Matthew Buchanan, or John Smith writers in Kirkcudbright. Mr Paterson of Dunjoag, in the neighbourhood, will shew the lands, and Mr Keith has power to sell by private bargain.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

JUDICIAL SALE.

TO be SOLD by authority of the Lords of Council and Session, within the Parliament or New Session-House of Edinburgh, upon Friday the 26th day of November 1784, betwixt the hours of four and six afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills,

The REMAINING SUBJECTS which pertained to the deceased William Hay of Crawfurdston writer to the signet, and afterwards to James Hay of Crawfurdston, his son, viz.

LOT I.

The Lands and Estate of CRAWFURDSTON, including Kiddon, and Brattleston, Clenghide and Largmore, with the mills thereof, teinds and pertinents, lying in the parish of Glencairn and shire of Dumfries; as also, the Lands of Little Stewarton, lying in the same parish and shire.

The yearly rent of the estate of Crawfurdston, free of all deductions, is proved to be 204 l. 18 s. 3 d. 7-12ths; which the Lords have valued at twenty-two years purchase, or - L. 4508 2 6 8-12ths

The rent of the Lands of Little-Stewarton, after deducting School salary and a fifth part for teind, is proved to be 16 l. 11 s. 3 d. which the Lords have valued at 22 years purchase, or L. 364 7 6

And the privilege of purchasing the free teind, being 3 l. 19 s. 9 d. is valued at 5 years purchase, L. 19 18 9

384 6 3

Upset price of 1st Lot, - L. 4892 8 9 8-12ths

These lands are pleasantly situated on the water of Cairn, within 12 miles of Dumfries, and 7 of Closeburn limekilns; they contain upwards of 1600 acres of good soil, all inclosed; and there are valuable woods and thriving plantations on different parts of the estate. Both the lands of Crawfurdston and Lands of Little-Stewarton are held of his Grace the Duke of Queensberry; the former for payment of 2 l. 10 d. Sterling, the latter for payment of an elusory duty. The teinds of the former, to which there is a complete right, are valued. The valued rent of both subjects together is 954 merks.—On the estate of Crawfurdston is a mansion-house adjoining the Tower, which might be repaired at a small expence; and the leases of all the farms expire at Whitsunday 1786.

LOT II.

The SUPERIORITY of an Acre of Land, part of the lands called Newington or Cherryhall, and Feu-duties thereof, lying near the Grange toll, in the parish of St Cuthbert's, and shire of Edinburgh.—This Acre is feuedout, one half to James Howieson, and the other to John Breckenrigg, for the yearly payment of 5 l. Sterling each; and deducting a proportion of the feu-duty of 5 l. payable to Mr Crichton, Mr Hay's superior, the free subfeu duties will amount to 8 l. 8 s. 3 d. which being valued at 19 years purchase, the upset price is 159 l. 16 s. 9 d.

But, if more agreeable to offerers, this last-mentioned subject may be set up in two different lots, thus:

Lot I. To consist of James Howieson's feu, upset price L. 79 18 4½

—— II. John Breckenrigg's ditto, ditto, 79 18 4½

Together, L. 159 16 9

LOT III.

A HOUSE or LODGING, GARRET, and CELLAR, in the Meal-market of Edinburgh, presently possessed by Mr Alexander Macdonald clerk to the signet.——The proven free rent of this house is 18 l. Sterl. which being valued at ten years purchase, the upset price will be 180 l.

The articles of roup, and title-deeds, may be seen by applying to Keith Dunbar, depute-clerk of session, or James Thomson writer to the signet; and plans of the estate, and copies of the articles, are also lodged with Thomas Goldie writer in Dumfries.

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